

CORROBORATIONS OF OCCULT ARCHÆOLOGY

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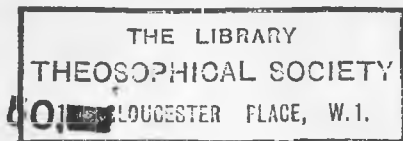
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CORROBORATIONS OF OCCULT ARCHAEOLOGY

FOREWORD.

It is significant that of those scientific men who have made researches into psychical phenomena, few if any, have remained unconvinced that supernormal happenings sometimes occur, and that of those who deny the reality of these occurrences, few if any, can claim to have made extended investigations of them at first hand.

A very brief acquaintance with the enormous literature of Psychical Research will show without a doubt that some psychic phenomena are genuine. Those who are new to the subject will find that Professor Charles Richet's *Thirty Years of Psychical Research* or Dr. Rudolf Tischner's *Telepathy and Clairvoyance* give ample evidence on strictly scientific grounds to convince any open-minded enquirer of this truth.

There is a school of thought in the Theosophical Society which maintains that clairvoyance and other powers are latent in man, and that in the course of evolution these will some day develop.¹ It claims that it is possible to unfold these powers even now by a sufficiently strenuous effort, and that certain of its members have already achieved this development.

A good deal of modern Theosophical literature is devoted to the observations of these individuals, or occultists as they are called. They place before us such a magnificent and comprehensive picture of the real meaning and purpose of life, that many people find this in itself considerable evidence for the general truth of occult science. If a long and complex cypher can be made to yield a coherent message, no one doubts that the key has been found.

¹ Recent work suggests that most people are slightly clairvoyant. See the remarkable experiments with university students described in J. B. Rhine's *Extra Sensory Perception*, 1934.

Similarly the unique comprehensiveness of Theosophy makes clear much of the vast enigma of existence.

There is, moreover, an objective test that can be applied to some of the clairvoyant observations of occult science. In general, psychic phenomena suffer the disadvantage that only a few can observe them, and that in some cases it is open to the sceptic to suggest that they have been produced by fraud, by hallucination, or by some form of telepathy or hypnotism, though these last are themselves phenomena of a remarkable kind.

In the case of clairvoyant observations of the past, which may be defined as the supernormal faculty or act of perceiving the past as though visually, it is possible to avoid these disadvantages if it can be shown that statements made by the occultists concerned have been verified at a later date by scientific discoveries. On the other hand, a considerable number of years may elapse before these statements can be proved or disproved by scientific advances.

Perhaps the most important contribution of recent years that has been made to this aspect of occultism is the work of Miss E. W. Preston in her book *The Earth and its Cycles*. In this book Miss Preston has shown that many of the statements made in 1888 by Madame Blavatsky in her monumental work *The Secret Doctrine*, anticipate the findings of modern geology to a remarkable degree. Miss Preston's work has been an inspiration to the present transaction.

It is not proposed to consider Madame Blavatsky's statements here, but to study some of the observations made by Mrs. Annie Besant, the late President of the Theosophical Society, and by the late C. W. Leadbeater, who was also a member of the Theosophical Society. These two deserve to rank with Madame Blavatsky as the most prominent clairvoyant investigators that have yet appeared in the Society.

Of the many works by these two investigators, special attention is to be paid to their joint production *Man, Whence, How and Whither*, published in 1913 by the Theosophical Publishing House. This work will hereafter be referred to as *Man*. It gives considerable information

as to the prehistory of the "Aryan" races, some of which we shall see has been shown to be true by the archæologist's spade, and none of which so far as is known, has been shown to be untrue.

Frequent reference will also be made to *The Story of Atlantis*, published in 1896 by the Theosophical Publishing House. It gives the racial and geological history of the continent of Atlantis, which according to occultists, persisted though much reduced in area, as late as 10,000 B.C. Though this book is by Mr. Scott-Elliot, Mrs. Besant and C. W. Leadbeater are partially responsible for the statements contained in it.¹

In addition to *The Secret Doctrine*, Miss Preston also dealt with these works, but since the publication of her book in 1931, further information and new discoveries have come to light. In the present transaction it is proposed to deal with such points as are affected by the new knowledge, especially with regard to chapters XI and XII of *The Earth and its Cycles*.

It is of considerable importance to the argument to keep the dates of the publication of *Man* and *The Story of Atlantis* clearly in mind. In each section passages from these works and occasional references to others by the same authors are given under the heading "Occult Statements." These passages are followed by corroborative statements from scientific authorities under the heading "Scientific Statements." Leading authorities are quoted for every important statement.

Occasionally, material from scientific sources is included which appeared before the corresponding occult statements were published. While this is not of strict corroborative value, it was thought well to note these points on which there is agreement. It may also save the time of other students on this line of research who might otherwise look for "corroborations" of statements which have been already anticipated by scientific discoveries.

Moreover, if the strictly corroborative material is sufficiently striking to show that the occult investigations represent an independent line of research, then even observations anticipated by science may be granted a certain evidential value.

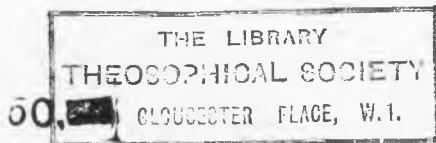
¹ *Man*, p. 133 f.

It would not be fair to reject the observations made by occultists because of their remarkable and even startling nature. Their statements will not appear more startling than many modern facts and theories would have appeared to the scientists of even so recent a time as the end of last century.

At the present rate of progress, there is little doubt that science in another fifty years will have reached conclusions that would appear fantastic to-day. Nor should it be forgotten that there are eminent authorities still living who were once convinced that Hertzian waves could not be sent across the Atlantic, that men would never fly, and that many another almost commonplace miracle of to-day was impossible.

Modern science has amply demonstrated that not only are there more things in heaven and earth, but there are queerer things than we have ever dreamed of in our philosophies. A few more miracles in a world already shown to contain miracles on every side should not excite undue scepticism.

MAGNA EST VERITAS, ET PRAEVALEBIT.



SECTION ONE
The Atlantean Root Race.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MODERN MAN.

Occult Statements.

As a preliminary it is necessary to have some idea as to the views on racial development held by our investigators and certain other occultists.

They state that five great racial groups called Root Races have so far appeared. The first two Root Races are entirely pre-historic. Though Madame Blavatsky gave a certain amount of information about them, our present investigators did not give them special attention. Rather more information has been supplied about the 3rd Root Race from which the negroes and certain other races are partially derived, but there is little to relate to the present knowledge of science, so it need not be considered here.

The 4th Root Race developed 7 sub-races, while the 5th Root Race has as yet developed only 5 sub-races, though it is said that representatives of a sixth are beginning to appear in the United States, Australia, and occasionally elsewhere.¹

From the last three Root Races have sprung all the innumerable races and tribes of to-day.

The races to which we shall turn our attention are given by occult investigators as follows:—

Fourth (or Atlantean) Root Race.

1st Sub-race	.	.	.	Rmoahal.
2nd	„	.	.	Tlavatli.
3rd	„	.	.	Toltec (Amerind).
4th	„	.	.	First Turanian (Turki).
5th	„	.	.	Original Semite.
6th	„	.	.	Akkadian.
7th	„	.	.	Mongolian.

Fifth (or Aryan) Root Race.

1st Sub-race	.	.	.	Hindu.
2nd	„	.	.	Arabic (Bedawin).
3rd	„	.	.	Iranian.
4th	„	.	.	Celtic (Alpine).
5th	„	.	.	Teutonic (Nordic).
6th	„	.	.	about to appear.

¹ See A. G. Pape, *Is there a New Race Type?*, 1923
Fritz Kunz, *The Men Beyond Mankind*, 1934.

Some explanation is necessary as to the principle by which the names for the Atlantean sub-races were chosen.

Whenever Ethnologists at the time these researches were published had discovered traces of one of these sub-races, or even identified a small part of one, the name they gave it was used for the sake of simplicity, but in the case of the first two sub-races of the Fourth Root Race there were hardly any traces left for science to seize upon, so the names by which they called themselves were adopted.¹

Since the researches were published a good many years ago, it is not surprising that some of the names are now for various reasons out of date. Nevertheless, it will be found that the occult investigators have left us with sufficient evidence to relate these races to modern anthropology and archæology. The more modern terms have been inserted in brackets after the names originally given. The justification for these identifications and the sense in which the word "Aryan" is used will be given later.

According to the investigators, the *Rmoahal* is best represented by the (extinct) Furfooz Man.² The *Tlavatli*, in its decadence by the extinct Cro-Magnons of Western Europe.³ The *Toltec* is best represented by the average American Indian⁴; the *First Turanian* by the inland Chinese⁵; the *Original Semite* by the lighter coloured Kabyle and the Jew⁶; and the *Akkadian* by the Basques.⁷

The remaining sub-races are too well known to require further specification. The investigators made it clear that few of the present-day representatives of these sub-races, especially of the Fourth Root Race, are entirely unmixed with other races.

In what follows, only those details given by the investigators which can be related, favourably or otherwise, to modern science will be discussed. Many other details as to origin, history, customs, and migrations of these races are omitted as they are not yet within the purview of modern

¹ *The Story of Atlantis*, p. 20; see also *Man*.

² *The Story of Atlantis*, p. 21.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 36.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 37.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 39.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

science, and cannot therefore be criticised with the aid of existing scientific knowledge. For these the reader is referred to the original works.¹

Scientific Statements.

The student of anthropology will note that not only the Aryan but also the Atlantean Races, to judge by their present-day representatives, belong to "Modern Man," *i.e.* *Homo sapiens*. The occult investigators state that the Rmoahals began between four and five million years ago, while the later sub-races though not so old, are still of considerable antiquity. (See fig. 1.)

Until recently, most scientific authorities were unwilling to concede a really high antiquity to modern man, but the discoveries of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey have shown that the immediate ancestors of "Modern" man may well have an antiquity of half-a-million or even a million years.

Dr. Leakey has described his discoveries in his recently published book, *The Stone Age Races of Kenya*. They consist of fragments of skulls from Kanjera and a jaw-bone from Kanam, East Africa. These discoveries should not be confused with Dr. Leakey's earlier discoveries at Oldaway, about which there has been much controversy. Committees of many of the leading British authorities on Geology, Archaeology and Anatomy have *unanimously* reported² that the skulls from Kanjera do not show any characteristics inconsistent with their belonging to *Homo sapiens*, and that they could not be later than of middle Pleistocene age, while the jaw-bone is of older Pleistocene age, and does not present any appearance incompatible with its inclusion in the type *Homo sapiens*.³ Later, Dr. Leakey, from an X-Ray examination of the jaw-bone modified this conclusion. He believes that it represents a true ancestor of "Modern" man⁴ rather than modern man himself, but

¹ For the sake of completeness, certain details which otherwise would have had to be excluded, have been included in figs. 1, 4, and 8.

² At the moment of going to press this unusual unanimity has been disturbed by a dissentient—Professor P. G. H. Boswell. See *Nature*, vol. 135 (1935), p. 371.

³ *Nature*, vol. 131 (1933), pp. 427, 477.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 132 (1933), p. 669.

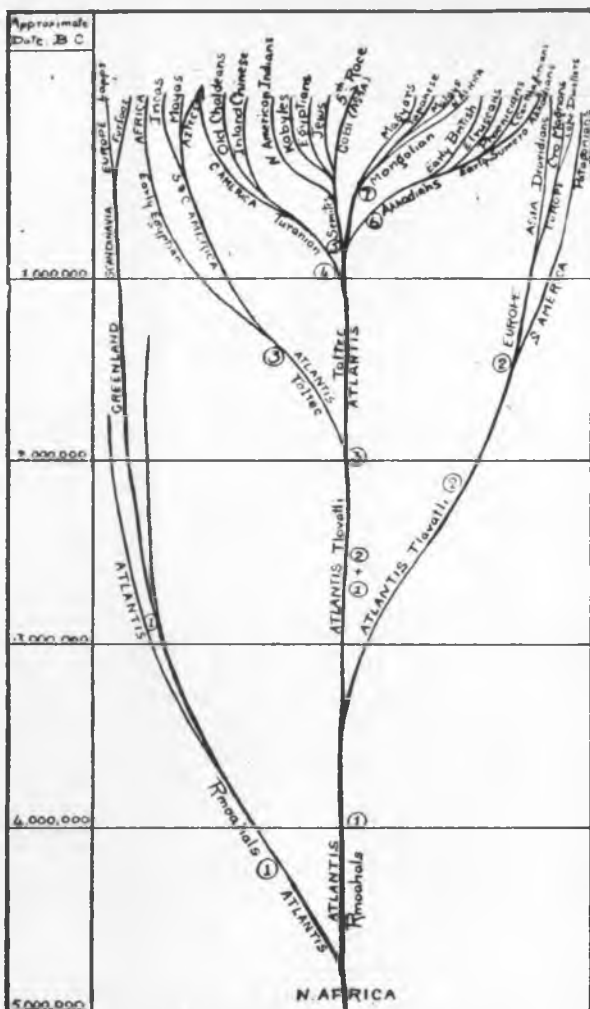


Fig. 1.—The Family Tree of the Atlantean Root Race, based on clairvoyant research. Few of its present-day representatives represent one sub-race alone and some, *e.g.* the Hungarians, have a strong admixture from the Aryan Root Race while the Malays have a touch of the Third Root Race.

(Contributed by Miss E. W. Preston.)

the conclusion with regard to the skulls remains unaltered.

Unfortunately science is uncertain as to the dating of the middle and older Pleistocene periods. Osborne and Gregory believe that the Pleistocene began a million years ago, while Sollas and others hold that it was 400,000 years ago. The age of the Kanjera skulls which are at least middle Pleistocene, may therefore be more than half-a-million or as little as 200,000 years, according to which estimate is accepted.

Nevertheless, the statement that *Homo sapiens* is much older than was generally suspected, remains true and forms a distinct advance towards the high antiquity required by occult science.

Sir Arthur Keith points out that the Kanam skulls show features which definitely assign them to the Negro stock.¹ This early occurrence of a Negro people in Africa is in accord with the occult observations. It is stated that the remnants of the Third Root Race, which is of very great antiquity, are to be found in part among the Negroes.²

Another important result from this discovery is that it shows that modern man was a *contemporary* of all the primitive semi-anthropoid, semi-human types represented by the Piltdown skull, Java man, Pekin man, etc., as all of these are of Pleistocene age. Students of the *Secret Doctrine* will know how much this harmonises with Madame Blavatsky's teachings given out as long ago as 1888.

With one possible exception, no other skulls, however primitive, can claim to be older than the Pleistocene (although Piltdown man may be very late Pliocene). This exception, which far from being primitive, is of the American Indian type, is the famous Calaveras skull discovered in 1866. It has been claimed to belong to the geological period preceding the Pleistocene and therefore may well have an antiquity of more than half-a-million or even a million years.

The subject is a controversial one, principally because it threatens to upset pre-conceived ideas. As Sir Arthur Keith remarks, writing before Dr. Leakey's discoveries were made—"were such discoveries in accordance with

¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 135, p. 164.

² *The Lost Lemuria*, by W. Scott-Elliot (1904), p. 28.

our expectations, if they were in harmony with the theories we have formed regarding the date of man's evolution, we would not dream of doubting them, much less rejecting them."¹

Dr. Leakey's discoveries should make the genuineness of the Calaveras skull more acceptable to scientific authority.²

MAN IN AMERICA.

Occult Statements.

The high antiquity of the American Indian suggested by the Calaveras skull, is in perfect harmony with the occult researches. These do not reveal just when the Toltec sub-race arose, but we are told that it succeeded in establishing its supremacy in Atlantis about one million years ago.³

We are also told that "so dominant and endowed with vitality was this race that inter-marriage with the following sub-races failed to modify the type which remained substantially Toltec," of which the best representative to-day is the average Indian of North and South America.⁴

Hence though Toltec, Tlavatli and Original Semite⁵ migrations from Atlantis to what is now America took place, it is not surprising to read that:—

Scientific Statements.

"there is abundance of evidence that both man and civilisation is old in America, but (with one possible exception) none of the human remains yet discovered in either North or South America indicate a type which differs materially from that which is represented by the American Indian."⁶

¹ *Antiquity of Man*, p. 473.

² Other skulls of "modern" type which may be of Pleistocene age are discussed in Chap. xvii of *The Antiquity of Man*.

³ *The Story of Atlantis*, p. 27.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 23, 37.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 35, 39.

⁶ Sir A. Keith, *New Discoveries relating to the Antiquity of Man* (1931), p. 311.

Nevertheless, though there are certain features common to Amerinds, as they are conveniently called, which justifies the anthropologist in classifying them all as interconnected racially, there are certain distinctive traits among some of them which indicate the presence of alien blood.

A recent investigation of the characteristics of a large number of Amerind skulls from different parts of the New World, indicates that there are at least seven distinctive types.¹

These types are as follows :—

- (1) "*Basket-Maker*" type. This has remarkable resemblance to, though not complete identification with, Egyptian crania.
- (2) "*Pseudo-Negroid*" type. As the name suggests, this type has some resemblance to the African Negro.
- (3) "*Pseudo-Australoid*" type. This bears a faint resemblance to the Aborigines of Australia and a more striking resemblance to the Ainus of Japan. It appears to represent an archaic form of White Man. We shall refer to this type again when the Aryan Race is under discussion.
- (4) "*Plains Indian*" type. Typical Amerinds.
- (5) "*Long-faced European*" type. This type is misnamed European, as it turns out to be unlike any known European type, but is most akin to some of the inhabitants of Eastern Turkestan and North China.
- (6) "*Pseudo-Alpine*" type. This is quite unlike any European Alpine but closely resembles Tibetan, Burmese and other Asiatic types. It is clearly of Mongoloid origin.
- (7) "*Large Hybrid*" type. Typical Indians differing however from No. 4.

None of these types, according to Hooton, resemble the inhabitants of Oceania. Hence it is unlikely that they have arisen from migrations across the Pacific.

These very striking conclusions by a leading American anthropologist undoubtedly support the occult investigations, though it remains to be seen if his conclusions will be accepted by other authorities. Though he does not attempt to explain how Negroid and Egyptian types found their way to America, the presence of such types on both sides of the Atlantic supports the Atlantean hypothesis discussed below.

¹ See E. A. Hooton's *Racial Types in America* in *The American Aborigines* (1933), edited by D. Jenness.

Occult Statements.

In the meantime it may be pointed out that though the average present-day Amerind is said to be the best modern representative of the Toltec sub-race, the Egyptians were largely though not exclusively derived from the Toltec.¹

Hence the occult statements would lead us to expect crania of Egyptian type in America, but as we have seen, this type has now been discovered there.

It is possible that the Burmese type (No. 6) described by Hooton is due to Tlavatl influence from Atlantis. The occult investigators reveal that the Burmese are Tlavatl² (with an Aryan admixture). Further traces of the Tlavatl sub-race in the New World will be discussed in a later section.

THE ATLANTEAN HYPOTHESIS.

Scientific and Occult Statements.

There are such marked resemblances between the fauna and flora of both sides of the Atlantic, that there is now general recognition that the Atlantean continent once existed.

The only other theory which can make any serious claim to explain the facts is Wegener's theory of floating continents. He believed that the continents float on the deep-seated magma below the earth's crust ; that originally America was joined to Europe and Africa, and that they gradually floated apart. Though this hypothesis has received some distinguished support it has not by any means found general acceptance.

To-day the point at issue is not so much the existence of Atlantis, but whether it existed sufficiently recently to affect the migrations of man. Geologists are willing to believe that it existed in the Miocene period, which according to present ideas ended 20 millions of years ago or more, but they are not so willing to concede that it may have persisted until comparatively recent times. Nevertheless, at least four prominent authorities, Termier, Hull,

¹ *Man*, pp. 242, 502.

² *The Story of Atlantis*. p. 36.

Scharff and Simroth believe that Atlantis existed until the Pleistocene period,¹ which we have seen began from 400,000 to 1,000,000 years ago.

The occultist is therefore in good company when he claims that Atlantis persisted until geologically recent times ; he is no longer " a voice crying in the wilderness " in this respect.

Now that Leakey's discoveries have shown that man with a modern type of brain lived in the Pleistocene period, it is no longer so improbable from the scientific point of view, that the Atlantean civilisations described by the clairvoyant investigators may have existed.

It now remains to compare the views held by the occult investigators and by science as to the origin of the civilisations and peoples of North and South America.

As we have seen, the occultist holds that the Amerinds came from Atlantis, Science holds that they are derived from the Mongolian race and came *via* the Behring Straits. It is recognised, however, that the two races must have separated at a remote period, as the Mongolian has a flat nose, and the Amerind usually a high-arched one. As Clark Wissler puts it : " That the New World native is a direct descendant of the Asiatic Mongolian is not to be inferred, for the differentiation is evidently remote ; what is to be implied, is that somewhere in the distant past the Asiatic wing of the generalised type diverged into strains, one of which we now know as the Mongol, and another as American." ² Evidently there is little difference between the views of science and occultism on this matter, since according to occultism both Mongol and Amerind are subdivisions of the Atlantean Root Race. Strictly speaking the Mongolians are not Atlanteans as they originated on the Plains of Tartary from the fourth sub-race.³

The conclusion that the Amerinds came *via* the Behring Straits is based not so much on positive evidence (though Mongolian and Amerind types are found on both sides of the Behring Straits, as one would naturally expect) as on the fact that most primitive types of men occur in the Old

¹ *The Earth and its Cycles*, p. 84 *et seq.*

² *The American Indian* (1917), p. 319.

³ *The Story of Atlantis*, p. 25.

World, and it is thought that man must have originated there. Also it is not yet generally recognised that Atlantis existed sufficiently late and the Amerinds sufficiently early to have originated on that continent.

There are three principal theories held to-day as to the origin of Amerind civilisation.

The first theory holds that it was introduced from Asia *via* the Behring Straits. Recent intensive investigation of this area, however, is unfavourable to this theory. Nothing of high antiquity has been discovered though recent migrations have taken place, a fact recognised by occultists.¹ On the other hand, it is evident that the Behring Sea region is continuously changing and that one, or two thousand years ago the coastal map was quite different from what it is now. Therefore there is little hope of finding traces of earlier migrants to America by this route.²

The second theory maintains that Indian culture was introduced *via* the South Pacific Islands. Against this view it has been pointed out that any introduction from Oceania must be extremely remote, as it must have preceded the introduction into the Pacific of sugar-cane, the banana, and fowls. These products spread with extraordinary rapidity when introduced for the first time into the New World under European influence, yet they were carried by the Oceanic Islanders when they went on voyages of exploration. Hence it is highly probable that such useful plants and animals would have been introduced to South America if there had been migrations across the Pacific.³ It has already been observed that the natives of the New World are dissimilar to those of the Pacific.

This leaves us with the third theory, the theory held by most authorities and the one nearest to the occult doctrine, according to which American culture is indigenous. In support of this view it has been shown that there are a

¹ *The Story of Atlantis*, p. 41.

² *Nature*, vol. 130 (1932), p. 894 ; *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, vol. 61, No. 6.

³ A full discussion with many other arguments will be found in *Comparative Ethnographical Studies*, vol. 9 (1931), edited by Erland Nordenskiöld, and reprinted in *The American Aborigines*.

considerable number of cultural elements, such as the cultivation of maize, which are found nowhere else.¹ The occultist does not contend that American cultural elements are necessarily derived from Atlantis. As the last remnant of Atlantis (Poseidonis) went down in 9,564 B.C. there has been ample time for indigenous cultures to arise since then.

It is unnecessary to repeat here all the evidence for the Atlantean theory. Students will be familiar with the many arguments to be found in the *Secret Doctrine*, *The Story of Atlantis*, and the writings of Donnelly, Lewis Spence, and others. Miss Preston has ably summarised most of the available evidence in *The Earth and its Cycles*.

In addition to the facts mentioned in these books, there are some of which the full implications do not seem to be generally realised. Dr. H. R. Hall and Mr. J. M. Mitchell have pointed out that,

“ Among the remains of the Mayan culture in Yucatan are found examples of sphinxes, male and female, which are not unlike those of Egypt and Asia Minor.”²

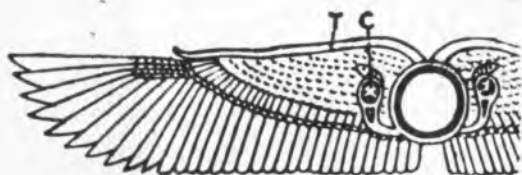
The winged disk is also found on both sides of the Atlantic. (See fig. 2.) It is unlikely that any of the examples shown were actually contemporary with Atlantis but they point to a common centre of origin from which the tradition has been handed down and from which it diffused to both the Old and the New World.

There is a remarkable sculpture in Central America which depicts men riding on an elephant. (See fig. 3.) Elephants do not occur in the natural state in the New World, and fossil elephants have been extinct so far as we know since the Ice Age, many thousands of years ago.³ The illustration is taken from Sir G. Elliot Smith's *Human History*. Other striking illustrations will be found in *The Illustrated London News* for Jan. 15th, 1927. These inscriptions seem to show Indian influence and not African as at first sight the Atlantean hypothesis would demand, but this is quite compatible with the occult observations.

¹ See *The American Aborigines*.

² Art. *Sphinxes*, *Enc. Brit.* (1929).

³ Art. *Zoological Regions: Proboscidea*, *Enc. Brit.* (1929).



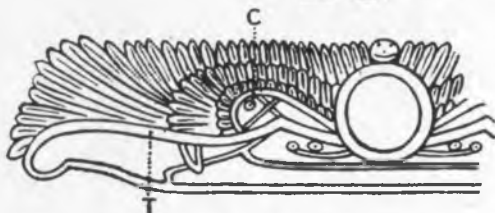
Egypt.



Persia.



Babylon.



Central
America.
(Maya).



Central
America.
(Maya).

Fig. 2. Examples of Winged Disks from both sides of the Atlantic, suggesting diffusion from Atlantis.

(By kind permission of Messrs. Jonathan Cape and Sir G. Elliot Smith).

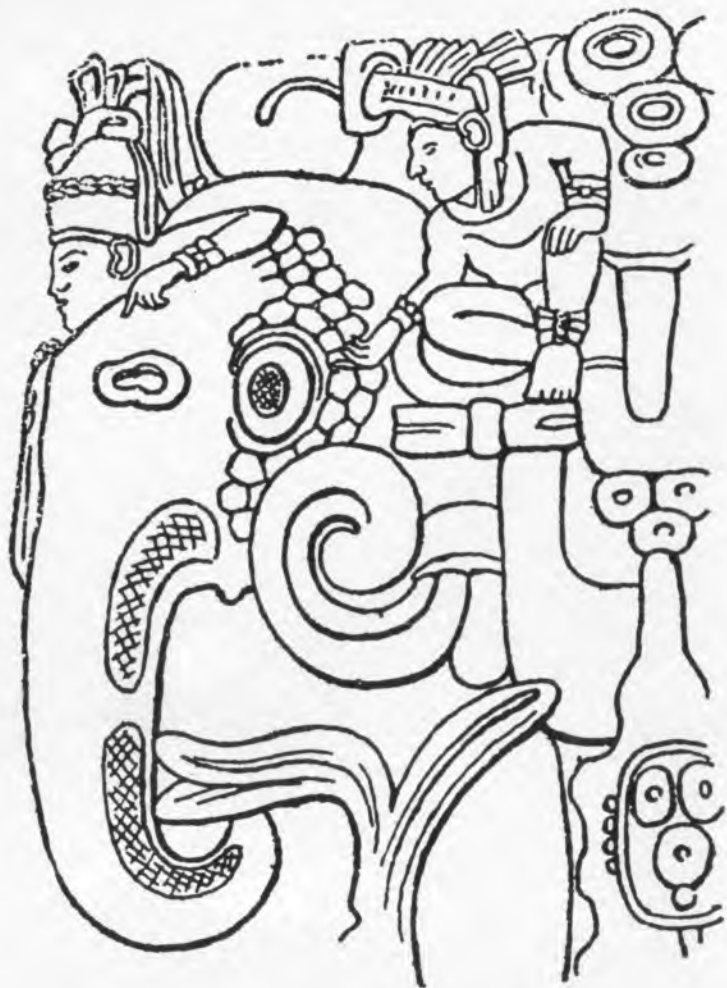


Fig. 3. Sculptured representation of an elephant at Copan in Central America (after Maudslay), suggesting diffusion from Atlantis.

(By kind permission of Messrs. Jonathan Cape and Sir G. Elliot Smith).

The investigators state that India was under the full sway of Atlantean culture before the Aryan invasions.¹

Either the Central Americans were in touch with people who were sufficiently advanced to domesticate the elephant, *i.e.* with Atlanteans, or they had traditions that their forefathers were able to do so, in which case the very high antiquity of American culture must be acknowledged.

It is interesting to note that the occult investigators have observed that Yucatan and Atlantis were in close touch about 22,700 B.C.² and that the Atlanteans knew elephants.³

There is no evidence of the Pacific Islanders east of the East Indies having any knowledge of elephants, winged disks, or sphinxes, so that once more we conclude that it is unlikely that migrations to the New World took place across the Pacific.

ARCHAIC PERUVIAN CIVILISATION.

Occult Statements.

In chapter XII of *Man* a remarkable description is given of an ancient Toltec civilisation in Peru, of which the much later Inca civilisation discovered by the Spaniards was but a pale reflection.⁴

Stress is laid in these descriptions on the Peruvians' power of handling great masses of stone, on their love of colour, and their capacity to produce brilliant pigments by unknown means.

This civilisation grew out of an impulse given in 19,400 B.C. from a still older one.⁵ It was still flourishing in 12,000 B.C.⁶

¹ *Man*, p. 325.

² A. Besant and C. W. Leadbeater, *The Lives of Alcyone* (1924), p. 269.

³ *The Story of Atlantis*, p. 57.

⁴ See also *The Lives of Alcyone*, xxxiii.

⁵ *The Lives of Alcyone*, p. 32.

⁶ *Man*, p. 143.

Scientific Statements.

In the *Illustrated London News* for Jan. 5th, 1929, it is stated that the great stone blocks of the well-known cyclopean ruins of Tihuanaco were brought from many miles away and are of unknown origin.

It should be noted that the Tihuanaco ruins must be older than the buildings of the Inca civilisation discovered by the Spaniards as they are quite different in style.¹

In the *Illustrated London News* for Feb. 15th, 1930, A. Hyatt Verrill says: "the astronomical observations of Prof. Rudolf Müller would seem to prove conclusively that the ruins of Tihuanaco are over 13,000 years of age." This age agrees very well with the occult observations, but there has not been time to show whether Prof. Müller's results will find general acceptance or not. Mr. Verrill goes on to describe a recent remarkable find. Under the Nascan culture of two to three thousand years ago, there is a Pre-Nascan culture, and under this again a culture of a far higher order than Nascan or Pre-Nascan. Pottery, beautifully modelled and of unique colouring has been found. Brilliant greens, blues, yellows and reds have been applied with unknown pigments and methods of firing. Some magnificent embroidered woollen textiles were also discovered.

It seems quite possible therefore that definite traces of the archaic Peruvian civilisation described by clairvoyance has already been brought to light by archæologists. It is only in the last few years that excavations under strictly controlled conditions have been made in Central and South America, and the next few years should show a great advance in our knowledge.

¹ Art. *Peru*, *Enc. Brit.*, 1929.

THE TLAVATLI OR SECOND ATLANTEAN SUB-RACE.

Occult Statements.

Many thousands of years ago the Tlavatli sub-race sent out migrations from Atlantis. Some reached Europe and the Cro-Magnon man of Europe's Stone Age "may be taken as an average specimen of the race in its decadence." Others went westwards to what is now America and reached California, while some even occupied the southern parts of South America, "from which it may be inferred that the Patagonians probably had remote Tlavatli ancestry."¹

Scientific Statements.

It seems it was not until 1923 that a certain resemblance was noticed between the archaic skulls found in 1844 at Lagoa Santa, Brazil, and the Cro-Magnons of Western Europe.² Other skulls, which appear to be varieties of the Lagoa Santa type, have been found in California and elsewhere in the New World.³

Sir Arthur Keith has discovered that the skull caps of the tall natives of Patagonia to-day are the same type as the skull caps of a certain (extinct) variety of Cro-Magnon man found in Moravia. This discovery, confirmed by repeated observations, was made in the year 1913,⁴ many years after the publication of Scott-Elliot's work.

The Cro-Magnon affinities of the Lagoa Santa and Patagonian types are not sufficiently marked to constitute identity, yet they will certainly suggest to the unprejudiced student a certain degree of racial relationship, a relationship which one is led to expect from the occult observations. Thus we find still another racial link across the Atlantic.

¹ *The Story of Atlantis*, p. 36.

² Prof. J. L. Myres, *Cambridge Ancient History*, vol. 1 (1923), p. 48.

³ Roland B. Dixon, *The Racial History of Man* (1923).

⁴ *Antiquity of Man*, 2nd edn., pp. 103, 104, 484; *New Discoveries*, Chaps. 24 and 25.

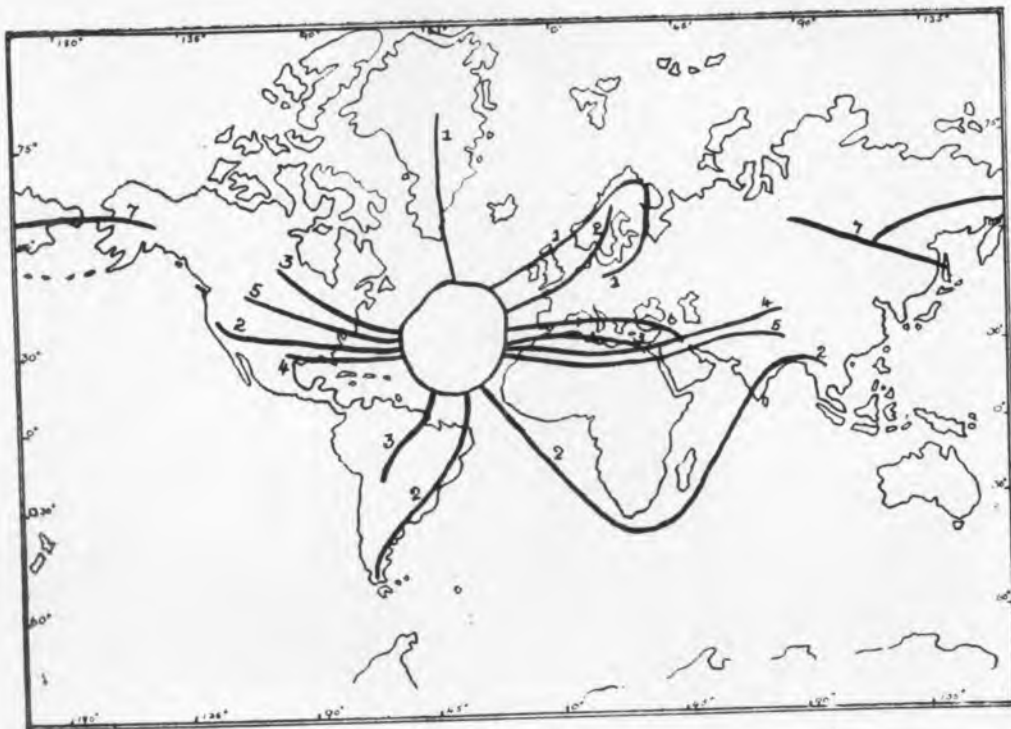


Fig. 4.

Fig. 4.—Migrations of the Atlantean Root Race, 4,000,000—80,000 B.C. according to clairvoyant research. Below are given the names of the original sub-races and some of their descendants. Few of the latter, however, are of pure stock, some not even approximately.

1. *Rmoahals*. Lapps, Furfooz man.
2. *Tlavalli*. Patagonians, Cro-Magnons, Lake Dwellers, Dravidians.
3. *Toltec*. Atlantis itself, Egypt, and N. Africa, Amerinds, early Incas and Mayas.
4. *Turanian*. Aztecs, Chaldeans 30,000 B.C., Inland Chinese.
5. *Original Semites*. Amerinds, Kabyles, Egyptians, Jews, Central Asia (Gobi) from whence the Fifth Root Race developed.
6. *Akkadians*. Etruscans, Phoenecians, Carthaginians, Basques, early Shumero-Akkads.
7. *Mongolians*. Magyars, Mongolians, Japanese, Malays, Esquimaux.

(Contributed by Miss E. W. Preston).

THE TURANIAN OR FOURTH ATLANTEAN SUB-RACE.

Occult Statements.

The nearest approximation to the Turanian sub-race to-day is the inland Chinese. The Aztecs who conquered the last great Toltec Empire, that of the Incas, were of pure Turanian blood.¹

Scientific Statements.

Comparatively little research has yet been done on the anthropology of the Chinese, but from some recent work Dudley Buxton has come to the conclusion that some tribes at least of Inner Mongolia have preserved their racial peculiarities in a remarkable way, and that these are related to the Turki peoples, *i.e.* Turanians, while others relate to the true Chinese.²

A number of possible Chinese cultural elements have been detected among the Aztecs and Incas. The most important of these is the possession of carved jadeite ornaments. Montezuma's cloak for instance, was fastened with a jade clasp.

True Chinese jade (jadeite), which should not be confused with so-called New Zealand jade or nephrite, is only known to occur in Burma and Chinese Turkestan. It is an exceedingly tough stone requiring special knowledge and ability to carve it, yet beautiful carved jade objects were in possession of the Aztecs and Incas.³ It has been argued for many years that this implies Chinese influence.

Though the occurrence of Chinese cultural elements among the Aztecs and Incas is not sufficient to prove the racial identity of the Aztecs and inland Chinese, it does lend some support to that view.⁴

¹ *The Story of Atlantis*, p. 39.

² *Journal Royal Anthropological Inst.*, vol. 56 (1926), p. 158.

³ *Art. Jade, Enc. Brit.*, 1929.

⁴ For further evidence see Miles Poindexter's *Origin of Inca Civilisation*, and *Azar-Incas* (1931).

SECTION TWO
Prehistoric Geography

PRE-HISTORIC GEOGRAPHY.

Scientific Statements.

One of the most remarkable features of *The Story of Atlantis* is the inclusion of four maps drawn by C. W. Leadbeater,¹ showing some of the changes in the earth's surface from a million years ago until recent times. Naturally they do not show all the changes that took place during the intervals between each map, and it was stated that they were not accurate to a single degree of latitude or longitude. Indeed, this degree of accuracy could hardly be expected, for the maps were not compiled by a direct clairvoyant survey of the past. The originals were compiled by certain advanced occultists of antiquity. These originals were seen clairvoyantly by our investigators and then copied from memory.²

Many readers new to occultism will no doubt find this an incredible statement, but for the purpose of this enquiry, the method by which the maps were obtained is of little importance. What is of more immediate importance is to show that the maps supply information not available to the science of 1896.

It is not possible to discuss every detail of the maps as the geography of past ages is far from being completely known. One difficulty is that the strata of a given period in any particular area may be missing or not yet identified ; they may be under the sea or buried at great depths beneath other strata. The geologist has to reconstruct a book of which pages and sometimes whole chapters are missing, the language of which is not yet fully known. On the other hand, even when the stratigraphical evidence is incomplete the migrations of the animals of different periods can give useful evidence as to the absence or presence of land.

The subject is so vast and complicated that in spite of

¹ C. Jinarajadasa, *First Principles of Theosophy*, xi.

² *The Story of Atlantis*, pp. ix and 17 ; *The Lost Lemuria*, p. 13.

the immense amount of work that has been done for nearly a century, there are many points on which there is not general agreement. It is of little value to quote one eminent authority in support, if another equally eminent disagrees.

A further difficulty arises from the inability of geologists to date sufficiently precisely the geological changes during the comparatively short time covered by the maps. As we have seen, there is considerable uncertainty as to when the Ice Age began. Though geologists have good reason to believe that they can ascertain the approximate magnitude of geological eras when these are of the order of tens of millions of years, their methods are not precise enough for only one million.

Since these matters are not yet cleared up, the maps with one exception cannot be adequately criticised, though many of the details can be defended if certain assumptions are made. The exception is the last map, which shows the world of 75,000 B.C., but gives the approximate configuration until the catastrophe of 9,564 B.C. when Poseidonis, the last remnant of Atlantis, disappeared. It is reproduced here, though on a considerably reduced scale compared with the original (fig. 5). This map can be dated with considerable confidence as belonging to the late Pleistocene (Glacial) period.

In certain parts of Sweden the clay deposits left by the retreating ice have been laid down in very thin layers, each layer representing the mud laid down each summer as the ice retreated. In recent years De Geer and his pupils have counted these layers and have been able to show that the site of Stockholm was uncovered 9,000 years ago. This conclusion has been endorsed by every geologist who has studied the evidence.¹

It is agreed that the low-lying plains of Europe to the South must have been clear of ice considerably earlier, and it is generally estimated that this would be about 20,000 to 25,000 years ago. Since a minimum estimate for the beginning of the Ice Age is 400,000 years ago, as

¹ Prof. P. F. Kendall, *Art. Glacial Period, Enc. Brit.*, 14th edn. (1929).

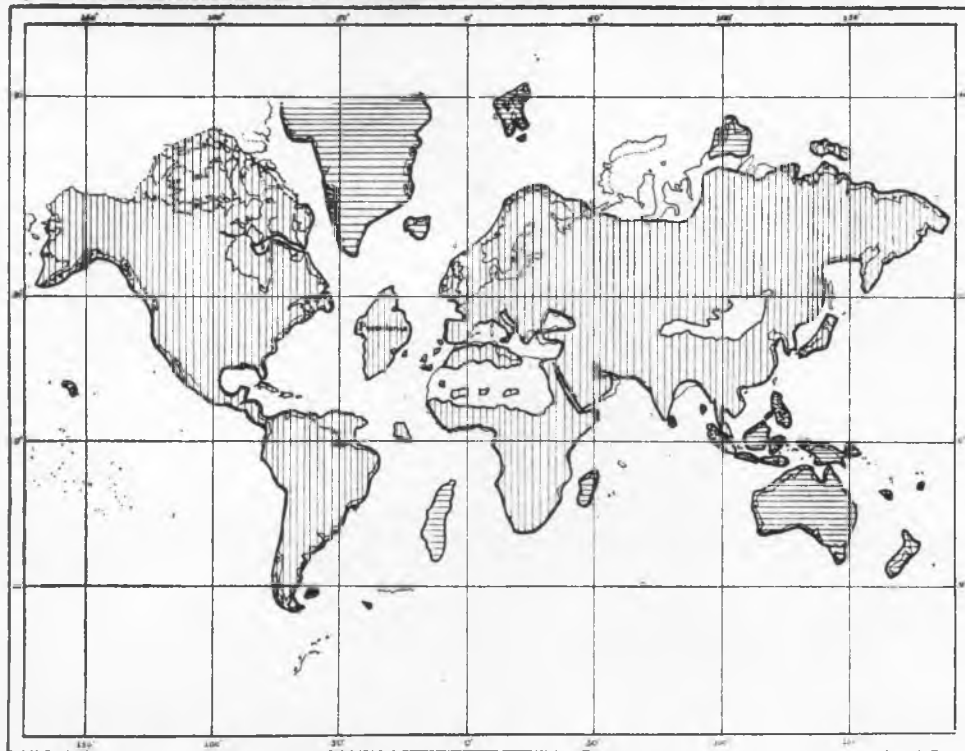


Fig. 5.—Map drawn by C. W. Leadbeater based on clairvoyant investigations. Showing the world 75,000 years ago but giving the approximate configuration until the submergence of Poseidonis in 9,564 B.C. Published in 1896 by W. Scott-Elliot in *The Story of Atlantis*. (Reduced.)

we have seen, it follows that this map dated at 75,000 B.C. represents the later phase of the Glacial period.

The map has many points in common with present-day conditions, the principle differences being the presence of Poseidonis, the Sahara and Gobi Seas, and the joining of the British Isles to the continent of Europe. This last characteristic is in harmony with present-day views. It is generally believed that so much water was locked up in the Ice Cap during the Ice Age, that the sea receded sufficiently to expose a portion of the continental shelf surrounding western Europe, the British Isles and elsewhere.¹

There is as yet no evidence for a submergence of the Sahara as recently as 75,000 years ago, but much work still remains to be done in this region.

It will be seen at this time Algeria, Morocco, and the surrounding country formed an island. It is remarkable that the early Arab geographers referred to this very area as "The Western Isle," thereby perhaps perpetuating an ancient tradition that it had once been an island.

Until recently it was not suspected that a large part of the Gobi was under water so late as the Glacial period, but some striking discoveries in and after 1929 by Dr. Norin, the geologist attached to Sven Hedin's recent expeditions, has brought to light a truly remarkable corroboration of an important part of the occult researches.²

Fig. 6 is a reproduction of a map published in the American *Geographical Review* of 1932. It shows the results to date of Dr. Norin's investigations in the Gobi. He has discovered that "in late glacial times the whole of the Tarim basin was filled by an enormous lake or inland sea, a Mediterranean Sea, of whose great volume of water the historical lake of Lop Nor is the last disappearing survival."³

Dr. Norin's map illustrates the maximum extent of this body of water as shown by the raised beaches left as it

¹ See map facing p. 48 of *The Cambridge Ancient History*, vol. I.

² Mr. E. L. Gardner, in *The Theosophist*, Sept., 1932, p. 747, was the first to point out that this expedition had confirmed the existence of an inland sea in the Gobi.

³ Sven Hedin, *Across the Gobi Desert* (1931), p. 376.

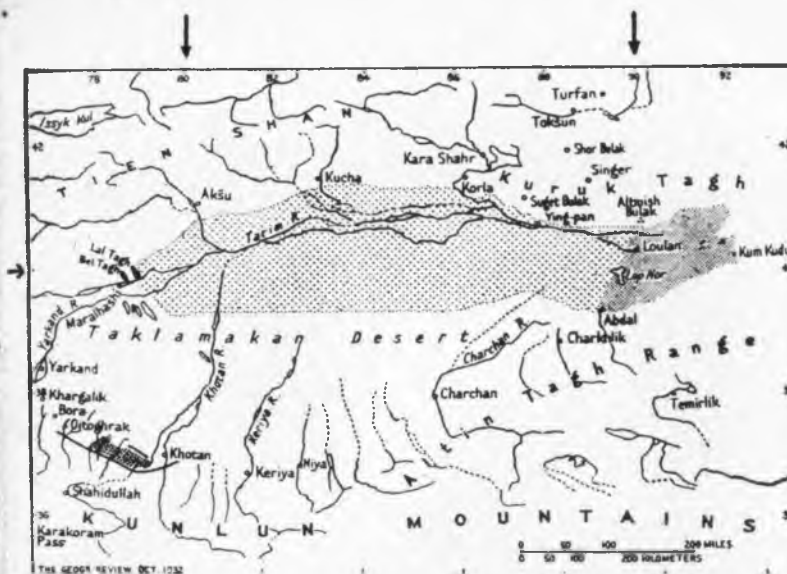


Fig. 6. Map published in 1932 by Dr. Norin, Geologist to Sven Hedin's expedition to Central Asia, showing the deposits left by the prehistoric Gobi lake as discovered by him in and after 1929.

(Courtesy of the "Geographical Review" published by the American Geographical Society of New York).

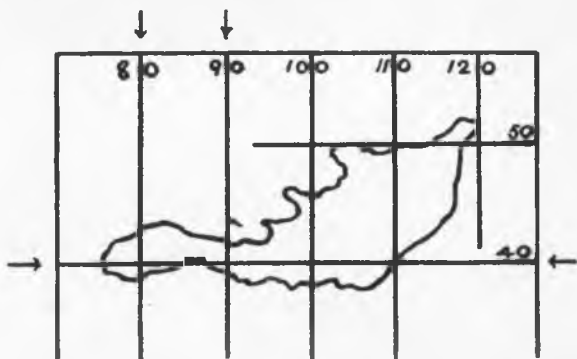


Fig. 7. The Gobi in prehistoric times according to clairvoyant research. Drawn to the same scale as the original map of 1896. See Fig. 5. The tongue of water on the left should be carefully compared with Fig. 6 above, allowing for the difference of scale. The arrows indicate corresponding degrees of latitude and longitude.

dried. Fig. 7 shows the Gobi area according to the Scott-Elliot map of 1896 to the original scale.

Allowing for difference in scale, the resemblance is remarkable and much too close to be a coincidence. It will be noted that the western portion, more than half of the sea as depicted by occultists, has not been discovered by Dr. Norin. It should be realised that the area he has already investigated is equal to that of England, and his work is a remarkable achievement for only a few seasons' activity. One awaits with the greatest interest any further discoveries. Upon reference to a good relief map it will be seen that even to-day there is a depression in Central Asia corresponding approximately to fig. 7.

It will be noticed that the corroborated portion of the occult map is a little larger than the scientific one. This slight inaccuracy is, to say the least, excusable when it is realised that the original maps were seen psychically and then had to be reproduced from memory. It will also be remembered that the investigators did not claim the maps to be accurate to a degree of latitude and longitude.

The darker patch to the right of Dr. Norin's map does not represent the original lake, but a later stage when it was disappearing. There was a long period during which the Tarim lake was fed with water from glaciers a hundred miles or more away in the mountain valleys along the edge of the Tarim basin. During this time the lake was *fresh*. Later, possibly after the end of the Ice Age according to Norin, the bed of the lake was tilted so that the waters came to occupy the position shown by the dark patch already mentioned.

In this new position the lake began to dry up and become salty, and eventually in historical times, it nearly disappeared.

The tilting of the lake bed through some geological disturbance, and its drying up described by Norin, fits in admirably with the occult statements that after the catastrophe of 9,564 B.C., which was attended by great earthquakes, the Gobi became dry land.¹

An important point to note is that the scientific work indicates the water was originally fresh. The occult

¹ *Man*, p. 312.

investigators called it the "Gobi Sea," evidently thinking it to be salt. Doubtless they were led to believe this by the Scott-Elliot maps of earlier periods (not shown here), which show the Gobi connected by one or more narrow channels with the Arctic Sea. Even during these earlier times the Gobi may have been fresh or at most brackish. The narrowness of the channels and the rivers which must have emptied themselves into the Gobi from much of Central Asia, would suffice to keep this land-locked body of water fresh or nearly so, especially as it was described as shallow.¹ Hence it is quite possible that by the period traced by Dr. Norin the water was fresh.

Changes of this character are not unknown to science. It is well known to geologists that at the end of the Ice Age the Baltic Sea became landlocked and went through a fresh-water phase.²

Another important point is that both a recent American expedition³ and that of Hedin's, report that during the Ice Age the Tarim Basin and the Gobi proper were not covered by an Ice Cap, though glaciers formed in the great mountain ranges surrounding. It follows that even 75,000 years ago, when the first nucleus of the future Aryan race settled on the shores of the Gobi Sea, the climate would readily permit of man living there.

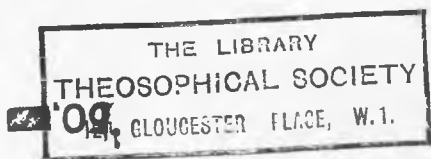
As Sir Francis Younghusband remarked when reviewing Sven Hedin's book: "What a lovely sea it must have been to sail upon with snowy mountains on three sides of more than Alpine altitude."⁴

¹ *Man*, p. 247.

² W. B. Wright, *The Quaternary Ice Age* (1914).

³ C. P. Berkey and F. K. Morris. *The Geology of Mongolia* (1931), p. 383, and fig. 157.

⁴ *The Observer*, Nov. 8th, 1931.



SECTION THREE.

The Aryan Root Race.

THE GREAT ARYAN CIVILISATION OF CENTRAL ASIA.

The sense in which the occult investigators used the word "Aryan" is now to be discussed.

Nowadays the term "Aryan Race" is for a number of reasons rather unpopular in scientific circles. Strictly speaking from the philological point of view, the only people who should be called Aryans are the Iranians and Hindus, as they are the only peoples who call themselves by that name.

The great Indo-European group of languages has certainly been derived from some common ancestor which might conveniently be called the proto-Aryan language, but science does not yet know the race or the geographical location of the speakers of this proto-Aryan. Community of language does not necessarily imply racial relationship, it may only imply contact. The Negro of the United States has spoken English exclusively for 200 years, but he is not thereby an "Aryan."

Many theories have been advanced as to what race originally spoke the hypothetical proto-Aryan. Scandinavia, South Russia, Iran and Central Asia have been suggested for the Aryan cradle land. Nordics, Alpines, Iranians and Hindus have been suggested to represent the proto-Aryans.¹

From the occult point of view these theories all contain a measure of truth since, as we shall see, these peoples and in part the Arabs have all sprung from the proto-Aryans, the Root stock of the fifth Root Race, when it dwelt on the shores of the Gobi Sea, and from where the sub-races migrated to the various countries suggested by different authors to be the Aryan homeland. Granting that the occult observations are correct, it is clear that complete proof of their accuracy will not be forthcoming until intensive archæological investigations of the Gobi can be made.

¹ See Prof. Childe's *The Aryans*, which gives a general view of the leading theories up to 1925.

It is of interest to note that the investigators discovered, much to their surprise, that even as early as 60,000 B.C. an archaic form of Sanskrit, just such a proto-Aryan language as philology would require, was spoken by the Root Stock in Central Asia,¹ and that even then they called themselves "Aryans," i.e. "noble men."² Hence the investigators, from their point of view, were fully justified in calling the Fifth]Root Race the Aryan Root Race.

Occult Statements.

The investigators have given an enthralling account in *Man* of the beginning of the Aryan Race in Central Asia, about 75,000 B.C. A great civilisation grew up on the southern shores of the Gobi Sea, and reached its summit about 45,000 B.C. when it held sway over China and Japan, Formosa, Siam, Java, Malay Peninsula, Philippines, the Eastern Archipelago, the islands on the way to Australia and Australia itself.³ Traces of Aryan blood from this empire are still to be seen in the Ainus of Japan and the Australian Aborigines.

Various modifications of the Aryan Root Race stock grew up along the shores of the Gobi, thus giving rise to the Aryan sub-races. These, as we shall see, eventually migrated, some of them reaching Europe and forming the ancestors of most Europeans of to-day. The great Aryan civilisation itself gradually declined until, with the catastrophe of 9,564 B.C. it came to an end, the Aryan Root Race having migrated to India.

After the Aryans had reached India, South India became a centre of migration to Java, Australia, and the islands of Polynesia. It will be seen that the Aryans entered the Pacific twice, once down the coast of Asia and once, much later, from India. (Fig. 8.)

This accounts for the Aryan strain to be observed even to-day in what are called the brown Polynesians, in contradistinction to the Melanesians.⁴

¹ *Man*, pp. 255, 258 f.

² *Man*, p. 266.

³ *Man*, p. 273.

⁴ *Man*, p. 331.



Fig. 8.—The migrations of the Aryan Root Race, 40,000—8,000 B.C., according to clairvoyant research. (After Schwarz.)

1. First sub-race (Hindu).
2. Second sub-race (Northern Arab—Bedawin).
3. Third sub-race (Iranian).
4. Fourth sub-race (Alpine).
5. Fifth sub-race (Nordic).

Scientific Statements.

From the results of an expedition from Cambridge in 1898 it has been concluded that, "At some very remote period a considerable migration took place of Caucasian tribes and peoples described as a proto-Caucasic race, and in a south-easterly direction, even reaching at its extreme easterly limits so far as the islands of the westerly Pacific. To these people when settled in their Asiatic home was given the name Indonesians, meaning thereby all the earlier inhabitants of the islands and the sea-coast countries from Burma to New Guinea. The Indonesians were dolichocephalic. On their way south they encountered with varying results other migrating tribes known as Southern Mongols and Oceanic Mongols, who seem to have originated in northern China, and would appear to have parted company on their way south. An admixture in various degrees between these and the Caucasian peoples then formed two distinct great groups of peoples travelling south, either down the valley of the Brahmaputra and Irawaddy or through Southern China and Cambodia."¹

On the whole these statements support the occult investigations, but it should be noted that in this instance the scientific work claims priority.

Modern authorities also contend that there has been migration from India to Polynesia, of which Indonesia forms a part. It is pointed out that such migration is very ancient as there are no traces of Hindu or Buddhist beliefs among the Polynesians. Recent work seems also to have definitely established a link between the Polynesians and the natives of Cambodia and Assam.²

The Aryan origin of the Ainus has long been suspected by science³ and is still maintained.⁴

There is also evidence for Aryan blood among the

¹ Sir Hugh Clifford, *Art. Borneo, Enc. Brit.* In a footnote it is explained that the words Caucasian, Caucasie, are here used as convenient terms without any geographical significance. "Caucasian" is, of course, synonymous with Aryan.

² *Art. Polynesia, Enc. Brit.* (1929).

³ A. H. Keene, *Man, Past and Present* (1899), p. 286.

⁴ *Art. Ainu, Enc. Brit.* (1929).

Australian aborigines. Fifty years ago Huxley and others, noting that the Australian aborigine possessed wavy hair in common with Europeans, as distinct from the straight hair of the Mongol and the "woolly" hair of the negro, suggested that they were of the same race. Closer study has discredited this view: "The Australian is in fact as far from the European as is possible within the same species."¹ On the other hand recent investigations have shown that in many Australians the blood conforms more nearly in type to the European than to other kinds² suggesting, as the occultists state, that there has been Aryan admixture.

Professor Hooton, commenting on the "Pseudo-Australoid" type he has noticed in America, says: "As far as my researches carry me, this type cannot be identified craniometrically with the aborigines of Australia, although it does bear some faint resemblance to them. I am inclined to the opinion that this type represents an archaic form of modern white man. It seems probable that this type is represented very strongly in the Ainus of Japan, and that it exists in the Australians in combination with a negroid element."³ This quotation is of interest as it not only traces an "archaic white" element, *i.e.* the early Aryans described by our investigators, among the Ainus and Australians, but suggests that it even reached America.

Occult Statements.

An alternative explanation of the presence of these archaic white people in America is suggested by the occult researches. It will be remembered that some of the 5th Atlantean sub-race, the original Semite, migrated to America. This race was a white one, indeed the first white race of *Homo sapiens* to appear on the earth, and it might well be called an archaic type of modern white man. Furthermore, the Aryan Root Race itself sprang from a nucleus of Original Semites. In all probability it would

¹ Sir G. Elliot Smith, *Human History* (1930), p. 124.

² *Ibid.*, p. 125.

³ *The American Aborigines*, p. 159.

still preserve some Original Semite characteristics, and hence such characteristics might appear among the Ainus and Australians through the mediation of the Aryans from the Central Asian kingdom.

As we have seen, the origin of the Aryans is still a scientific controversy. Opinion was at one time inclined to postulate Central Asia, as the occult investigators contend. Other localities then came to the fore, but opinion is now veering to Central Asia again.¹

It should be noted that while our investigators cannot claim priority for suggesting a Central Asian origin of the Aryans, yet the description of the beginning of the Aryan Root Race in Central Asia was published by them just before the Great War, when the Central Asian theory had become unpopular in scientific circles. With the discovery of the extinct Tocharian language, however, the Central Asian theory received a new lease of life² though other theories still hold the field.

The significance of this discovery is as follows :—

It is universally recognised by philologists that nearly all the European languages, including Latin and Greek together with Sanskrit and many Indian vernaculars, form a great family of languages which are derived from a single and now extinct language, the language of the Aryan Root stock before the Aryan migrations took place.

Until recently the Eastern and Western Aryan tongues formed two well-marked groups, each of which had certain characteristics that set it apart from the other. This classification has been upset by the recent remarkable discovery of Tocharian, which is an extinct Aryan language of Central Asia with *western* affinities, that appears to have been spoken by a red-haired, blue-eyed people.

This strongly suggests that the western Aryans came from Central Asia after all, as there are grave historical objections to the suggestion that they ever migrated from West to East.

The Tocharian language was recovered from manuscripts unearthed in the buried cities of the Tarim basin which

¹ V. Gordon Childe, *The Aryans* (1925).

² *Ibid.*, p. 95.

forms part of the Gobi. Students of Theosophy will recall that people were inclined to ridicule Madame Blavatsky when she stated many years ago that there were buried cities in the Gobi.

From a study of Aryan languages some striking deductions can be made as to the kind of life led by the original Aryans.

Thus the word for "sheep" has the same root in nearly all the Aryan languages, while the word for "camel" varies. Presumably the proto-Aryans knew sheep but were unacquainted with the camel.

By such means it has been shown that the Aryans lived in a temperate climate, in a land with forests and lakes cut off from all other people.¹ This description obviously does not fit the Gobi to-day, but in the days of the great Tarim lake describes it perfectly surrounded as it was by high mountains.

The lack of knowledge of the camel and the discovery of a prehistoric camel in Turkestan has been thought to argue against a Central Asian origin of the Aryans, but the camel is "the ship of the desert" and would not have penetrated Central Asia until the desiccation of that area began after the catastrophe of 9,564 B.C.

A more serious difficulty is that the Aryans did not know salt or the sea. This was an objection to the occult account in which the Gobi "sea" plays such a prominent part, but now we know that the "sea" was fresh water, this difficulty is also removed.

Another point in favour of the Central Asian origin of the Aryans is the recent significant discovery of tribes in China which are definitely of Aryan or Semitic² (2nd sub-race) character, which are not Mongoloid.

The recent American expedition has discovered that at Artsa Bogdo in the Gobi, there are drawings incised on some of the rocks. They are unlike anything the Mongols do and the subjects are in part different from those avail-

¹ See Art. *Indo-Europeans. Enc. Brit. (1929).*

² A. Legendre, "Il n'y a pas de Race Jaune," *La Presse Medicale*, 1925, vol. 33, p. 635; "Le Chinois," *La Presse Medicale*, 1927, vol. 35, pp. 747, 1229.

able in the desert to-day.¹ These drawings depict a reindeer or elk or possibly a moose as well as other animals, and a man with bow and arrow. None of these animals are found there now, and both men and animals belonged to a country with a different climate.

In a small valley ten or twelve miles north of Tsetsenwan there is a well-preserved earth dam more than a quarter-of-a-mile long and about forty feet high. Except that it lacks a spillway, it would compare favourably with a modern earth dam. When it was made, why, or by whom, is quite undetermined; the Mongols of the region know only that it was not made by them, and in their traditions it was simply the work of a people who preceded them.²

The existence of such drawings and of a dam where the desert now lies is strong evidence for the existence of civilised man in the Gobi in prehistoric times.

It is significant that at the London Anthropological Congress, 1934, Professor W. Koppers of Vienna read a paper in which, after reviewing all the evidence now available, he came to the conclusion that the Aryan homeland must have been in western Asia—perhaps Turkestan to the south of the Altai. Reference to a map will show that this is quite near to the site determined by clairvoyance. Professor Koppers pointed out, however, that until the archæology of western Asia has been systematically investigated no precise statement about the country of origin can be made.

To conclude this section, it has been seen that there is a certain amount of evidence in favour of the clairvoyant observations relating to the Gobi and the Central Asian Aryan civilisation. Some additional points will be given in the sections devoted to the third and fifth Aryan sub-races, but in the meantime it should be noted that there is as yet no scientific evidence which enables us to state *with certainty* that there has been a highly-developed civilisation earlier than the fourth millenium B.C. in any part of the world.

On the other hand the discoveries of the last few years

¹ *Geology of Mongolia* (1931), p. 393.

² *Ibid.*, p. 395.

have revealed that not only was there an ancient civilisation in Egypt but contemporary civilisations existed in Mesopotamia, Crete, the Indus valley and elsewhere, some of which may be very ancient. This suggests very strongly, though it does not actually prove, that civilisation must have begun long before 4,000 B.C.

THE ARABIC OR SECOND ARYAN SUB-RACE.

Occult Statements.

The second sub-race left Central Asia about 40,000 B.C. and colonised Arabia, Iran, and Chaldea.¹ Eventually they pushed their way down the east coast of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope itself, and founded a kingdom which included all Mataberland and Transvaal and the Lorenzo Marques district.² They are best represented to-day by the Bedawin of Northern Arabia, though even these are Aryanised Original Semites.

This sub-race constructed great terraces along the mountain valley which was their original home in Central Asia.³ After they reached Arabia about 38,000 B.C. they laid out a valley in imitation of the one at home.⁴ When the East African Empire was established the people "introduced into their new country all the arts of their civilisation much as had been done in Arabia before."⁵ These statements clearly imply that terracing must have been introduced to the mountainous parts of East Africa.

Scientific Statements.

There is considerable evidence of recent origin to show that there has been a civilisation of advanced type along the east coast of Africa. Thus Dr. Leakey made the surprising discovery in 1928 of fragments of pottery *underneath* certain palæolithic deposits⁶ in Gamble's cave,

¹ *Man*, p. 279 et seq.

² *Man*, p. 290.

³ *The Lives of Alcyone* (1924), pp. 47, 55.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 61, 71.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 70.

⁶ In Europe pottery was not known until the much later Neolithic times.

Elmenteita, East Africa. The palæolithic deposits contained implements similar to certain cultures found in Western Europe. If they were manufactured at approximately the same time as those of similar type in Europe, the pottery on a conservative estimate must have an antiquity of many thousands of years,¹ in all probability 20,000 years or more.

In *Man* (the anthropological journal of that name) for November, 1932, Capt. G. E. H. Wilson discusses the evidence for the existence of a forgotten civilisation in East Africa. The existence of ancient works, *terracing on a large scale*,² graded roads and irrigation works, canals and drainage, is now established in Tanganyika, Abyssinia, Uganda, Kenya, and Northern Rhodesia. The roads, clearly not elephant tracks, point to a high state of civilisation. The points at present located suggest a system of communication running north and south on the eastern side of the great lakes, pointing to outlets by way of the Nile in the north, and by Rhapsa in the south, with possibly an intermediate route *via* Mombasa, the origin of which may be very ancient.

In some districts there are river diversions which may be artificial. There are legends of an alien race dominating the local peoples in both North and South Tanganyika. They are referred to as "tall," "bearded," "strangers," or "enemies." It should be noted that while the Arabs are bearded, Negro tribes tend to be beardless. Capt. Wilson suggests that this ancient civilisation originated from the north, that it may be of very high antiquity, and that it existed very probably before 1,500 B.C. This date, however, is but a tentative one.

During the last ten years evidence for a Bronze Age in Southern Africa has accumulated. Professor Raymond A. Dart has brought forward evidence for large-scale mining —

¹ The pros and cons are discussed in Keith's *New Discoveries Relating to the Antiquity of Man*, Chap. X.

² Capt. Wilson states that he first drew attention to this terracing in 1928.

operations covering the enormous area stretching from Katanga and Broken Hill to Pretoria, and from Kalahari to the Eastern coast, the whole forming a single cultural unit.

The great age of at least one of the mines was demonstrated by the existence of a stalagmite fifteen feet high and eight feet thick in its narrowest part, in such a position as to render practically certain its formation since the period of occupation by the miners.¹

At Blaauwbank no fewer than thirty furnaces used by the ancient bronze makers of Africa have been discovered. As Professor Dart points out : " The Bantu people when first discovered did not belong to a ' bronze ' but to an ' iron ' culture, and there is no evidence to show that they evolved through a bronze phase to the iron phase. We are forced to conclude that the highly intricate metallurgical processes of bronze making, demonstrated by the deposits at Blaauwbank, betray the actual presence there at a remote age of skilled and intelligent craftsmen from a superior cultural area. Seeing that the deposits are half-way across the continent, some estimate may also be arrived at concerning the lengthy period of South Africa's exploitation by that superior race utilising the bronze."

" To the physical anthropologist who has lived in South Africa and had the opportunity of seeing practically every tribe in the south-eastern end of the continent, there is concrete evidence in the thousands of negroid inhabitants with straight, aquiline and hooked noses, elevated nasal bridges, reduced lip fullness, and lack of prognathism, to demonstrate beyond cavil the flood of *Semitic*² and other Caucasian blood which flows in the veins of the Bantu peoples."

The Professor concludes by expressing his opinion that this African bronze age in all probability synchronised with the bronze ages of Egypt and Sumeria. It seems very probable that these bronze makers are the same people who constructed the terraces and roads described by Capt. Wilson.

¹ *Nature*, vol. 123 (1929), p. 495.

² *i.e.* Arabic. Italics are mine.—G.N.D.

Occult Statements.

The Arab sub-race flourished for many thousands of years. "In their palmy days they ruled over most of Africa except Egypt. Once, very much later, they invaded Egypt and for a short time ruled as the Hyksos kings."¹ No definite dates are given for this occurrence, but the presence of a Hyksos prince was noted in Egypt in 2,180 B.C.²

Scientific Statements.

It is generally agreed that the Hyksos were largely if not completely Arab. It is not known from whence they came, but present opinion inclines to the north, not the south as the occult statements require.

Authorities differ as to the dates, but Sir Flinders Petrie's latest estimate (1929) is that they reigned from the close of the 12th dynasty through the 13th dynasty. He dates their dynasty as lasting from 2,375 B.C. to 1,922 B.C.³ This is in harmony with the date of the Hyksos prince above.

It will be seen that the available scientific evidence gives good support for the existence of an ancient and extensive civilisation in Africa as described by occultists, but its actual date remains uncertain.

THE IRANIAN OR THIRD ARYAN SUB-RACE.

Occult Statements.

After the collapse of the great Arab Empire of Iran and Chaldea,⁴ there were centuries of anarchy and bloodshed, and the countries were becoming almost depopulated.

Accordingly about 30,000 B.C. the third sub-race set

¹ *Man*, p. 290.

² *Lives of Alcione*, p. 646.

³ *Ancient Egypt* (1929), p. 41.

⁴ The African portion of this Empire persisted until much later, as we have seen.

out from Central Asia. In a few centuries it dominated the whole of Western Asia, including Mesopotamia, from the Mediterranean to the Pamirs and from the Persian Gulf to the Sea of Aral. The people incorporated in their nation the population which existed in the country when they entered it. They were therefore Third Sub-race (Iranian) with some admixture of the Second Sub-race (Arab).

During the 28,000 years of their Empire there were many fluctuations ; most of the time Iran and Mesopotamia were under separate rulers, and sometimes the two countries were split up into smaller states. Once at least they conquered Syria, and twice embroiled themselves with Egypt against which they could do little. At one time they made temporary settlements in several of the countries bordering the Mediterranean, including Asia Minor.

They kept up a high level of civilisation, and many relics of their mighty architecture lie buried under desert sands. They were great traders, merchants and manufacturers.

We are told that as Iran was dry they instituted an elaborate system of irrigation.

The present inhabitants of Iran have still much of their blood in them, though largely co-mingled with their Arab conquerors. The Kurds, Afghans, and Baluchis are also mainly descended from them, though with various admixtures.

With certain changes this great empire lasted until about 2,200 B.C.¹

Not much more information was given by the occult investigators as to the customs and artefacts of this civilisation, but an army in 30,000 B.C. was observed to fight in phalanx formation with bows and arrows and with long and short spears.

Scientific Statements.

It is not an exaggeration to state that until recently there was practically no scientific evidence in support of the above statements. The most that could be said was

¹ *Man*, p. 292 and Chap. 18. Further details will be found in *The Lives of Alcione*, v, vi, ix, x, xi.

that about 2,200 B.C. the Sumerians, as yet a people of unknown origin in Mesopotamia, were overcome by the Elamites¹ (still of unknown origin), and that the Sumerians might therefore be the last surviving relics of the Third Sub-race Empire.

Even in 1916 Professor Breasted had to confess that, "We are unable to connect the Sumerians with any of the great racial groups known to us."² They were known only by inscriptions and skulls were not yet available.

The excavations of recent years at Ur and elsewhere in Mesopotamia and Iran enable us to support nearly every one of the occult statements above by evidence of a very striking character.

From skeletons found at Ur during the excavations, Sir Arthur Keith reports that:—

"The Mesopotamian peoples both past and present represent a transition between Iranian and Semitic types,³ but they have retained more of the Iranian than the Semite The southern Mesopotamians at the beginning of the fourth millenium B.C. had big, long and narrow heads, their affinities were with the peoples of the Caucasian or European type . . . they were akin to the Pre-dynastic people of Egypt described by Dr. Fouquet,⁴ but different from all other pre-dynastic and dynastic Egyptians One can still trace the ancient Sumerian face eastwards among the inhabitants of Afghanistan and Baluchistan until the valley of the Indus is reached—some 1,500 miles distant from Mesopotamia."⁵

Hence on the high authority of Sir Arthur Keith the statement that the Mesopotamians were of the Iranian (third sub-race) type with some admixture of the Arab (second sub-race) type is fully confirmed.

¹ J. H. Breasted, *Ancient Times* (1916), p. 128. The exact date is controversial.

² *Ibid.*, p. 107.

³ From the context it is clear that by Semite the Arab type is meant.

⁴ *Recherches sur les Origines de l'Egypte*, II, p. 269.

⁵ *Ur Excavations ; Al-Ubaid* (1927), p. 216, 240.

These conclusions are based on excavations made between 1919 and 1925 by various museums at Kish and at Ur. The excavations have fully demonstrated the remarkable architectural skill of these Sumerians or third sub-race people, and have brought to light jewelry, utensils and weapons of gold, and other materials that would do full credit to a modern craftsman.¹

They had a highly-developed system of laws and of book-keeping. The fact that they were great traders, merchants and manufacturers, their elaborate system of national and foreign trade,² and the extent of their influence is amply confirmed by the discovery of Sumerian manufactures in ancient Egypt, and at Mohenjo-daro near the borders of Baluchistan.³ They also established a settlement at Ganes in Cappadocia, Asia Minor.⁴ Indeed Sumerian metal types have been found in south Iran, Troy, Central Europe and Zagros on the Aegean.⁵

It is of interest that just as the occultists describe, the Sumerians fought in phalanxes and included bows and arrows and spears among their weapons. Hitherto the earliest people known by science to employ the phalanx were the Macedonians, some thousands of years later.⁶

Having discussed the evidence for the Mesopotamian branch of the civilisation described by occultists, what evidence is there for the Iranian branch ?

Commenting in 1929 on the discoveries at Mohenjo-daro, Woolley wrote : " Recent excavations in the Indus Valley have brought to light extensive remains of a very early civilisation, remarkably developed, which has a good deal in common with that of Sumer ; particularly striking are rectangular stamp seals found in the two countries which

¹ See C. Leonard Woolley's *The Sumerians* and *Ur of the Chaldeas*, and Prof. Langdon's *Excavations at Kish*.

² *The Sumerians*, p. 115 et seq.

³ See *Illustrated London News*, Sept. 20th, 27th, Oct. 4th, 1924, and Feb. 27th, March, 1926.

⁴ *The Sumerians*, p. 49.

⁵ V. Gordon Childe, *New Light from the Most Ancient East* (1933), p. 184.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 140, 182 ; *The Sumerians*, pp. 52, 53, 56.

are identical in form, in the subjects and style of their engraving, and in the inscriptions which they bear, while there are similarities hardly less marked in terra-cotta figures, in the methods of building construction and in ground plans. To say that these resemblances prove identity of race or even political unity would be to exaggerate the weight of evidence ; to account for them by mere trade connection would be, in my opinion, to under-rate it no less rashly ; it is safest for the time being to regard the two civilisations as offshoots from a common source which presumably lies somewhere between the Indus and the Euphrates.”¹

Other authorities also were beginning to suspect the existence of an ancient Iranian civilisation. Thus Professor Langdon wrote : “ I incline to the belief that a great prehistoric civilisation spread from Central Asia to the plateau of Iran and to Syria and Egypt long before 4,000 B.C., and that the Sumerian people, who are a later branch of this Central Asian people, entered Mesopotamia before 5,000 B.C.”² An opinion, which it is hardly necessary to point out, is in striking agreement with the occult observations.

More recent work has brought ample support for the existence of this prehistoric Iranian civilisation.

During the last eight years, Sir Aurel Stein has led no less than three expeditions into this region. He has reported his discoveries in his epoch-making Huxley Lecture to the London Anthropological Congress of 1934.³ Everywhere he found dried-up and almost deserted lands, but also unmistakable evidence that in prehistoric times these lands had been the homes of long-established civilisation. Mounds, often one hundred feet or more high and a mile in circumference, marked the sites of prehistoric towns. In most of these mounds he found pottery of a similar kind, indicating a uniform culture. The presence of many dams demonstrated the existence of a widespread irrigation system just as described by the occult investiga-

¹ *The Sumerians*, pp. 8, 9.

² *Cambridge Ancient History*, vol. I, p. 362.

³ Sir Aurel Stein, *The Indo-Iranian Borderlands* (1934).

tors. The evidence indicated that this civilisation ended about 2,000 B.C. (the occult investigators state 2,200 B.C.), but its beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity.

At the same Congress, Mr. M. E. L. Mallowan read a paper on the antiquity of the very ancient pottery that has been found in Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Baluchistan. He concluded that the prehistoric potters used "a common fund of design, which persisted for a great span of time over widely separated areas" as early as the fourth millenium B.C.

It is clear that the later phases, if not the earlier, of the Iranian civilisation described by the occult investigators have been unearthed by these post-war discoveries.

It remains to consider the antiquity of the Sumerians. Certain King-lists have been recovered giving the names and length of the reigns of Sumerian Kings. From this and other evidence, the Third Dynasty of Kish began about 3,000 B.C.¹ On the other hand the remains of still earlier dynasties are plentiful, but these cannot be dated accurately because the King-lists ascribe obviously fabulous dates to these earlier rulers, giving each reign hundreds or thousands of years. They are of value, however, as indicating that the early Sumerians themselves believed that their civilisation was already of high antiquity.

Under these earlier deposits of unknown antiquity, but certainly earlier than 3,000 B.C., Woolley found eight feet of water-laid clay, thus proving the existence of "The Flood" mentioned near the beginning of the King-lists. Beneath the clay further relics were found, supporting the statement of the King-lists that there were Kings before "The Flood." This flood may have been caused by a protracted overflow of the Euphrates. It is tempting to suppose, as Miss Preston suggests² that the overflow was caused by the "appalling convulsions" which, it is stated, attended the last sinking of Atlantis in 9,564 B.C.³

This may very well be true, but since the latest discoveries indicate that there was more than one flood in

¹ *The Sumerians*, p. 24 et seq.

² *Earth and its Cycles*, p. 121.

³ *Man*, p. 312.

Mesopotamia, each apparently differing in extent,¹ it seems best to leave the matter until a later date when more information is available.

If we adopt the very conservative date of 3,000 B.C. for the flood deposits discovered by Woolley, though he himself believes them to be more than 6,000 B.C., the fact that no less than 60 feet of man-made deposits have been excavated under those left by the flood suggests that the earliest Sumerian deposits are of very high antiquity.

The thickness of a deposit is notoriously unreliable for estimates of age, but a 60-ft. deposit must be of considerable age. It seems justifiable therefore even on conservative grounds to hold that the minimum date for the earliest Sumerian remains so far excavated is 5,000 B.C., and that they may be much older.

Occult Statements.

During the course of the chequered history of the great Iranian Empire several languages prevailed.² This statement suggests the possibility that the Third Sub-race *may* have changed its tongue for a non-Aryan language. On the other hand if such a language was adopted it would be strange if no traces of Aryan influence remained.

Scientific Statements.

A most interesting attempt has been made to prove a primitive relationship between Aryan and Sumerian languages. (C. Autran, *Sumérien et Indo-Européen*, Paris, 1925.) Some of the similarities adduced are very striking, but there are so many difficulties in the grammatical structure of the two languages that the kinship must at present be considered an open question.³

To sum up this section, it is clear that the existence of the Mesopotamian branch of the Third Sub-race civilisation described by occultists has been amply substantiated by the discoveries of recent years. The racial characteristics,

¹ *New Light from the Most Ancient East*, p. 147.

² *Man*, p. 304.

³ Abstracted from *Art. Philology, Enc. Brit.*

commercial development and methods of warfare of the Sumerians agree admirably with the occult statements, while the Iranian branch of this civilisation, so far as it has been investigated, also agrees with the occult statements.

It only remains to show that this civilisation existed as far back as 40,000 B.C. and that in its earlier days both Star and Fire worship was practised in Iran, as described in *Man*.¹

Since so much has been verified in barely twenty years, who knows but that the next twenty years will verify this point also, and thus give a complete verification of this phase of the occult investigations?

BABYLON.

Occult Statements.

Shortly after the fall of the Sumerian Empire, Babylon rose to power. The Sumero-Akkad nation, out of which the later Babylonian Empire developed, was originally made up of Akkadian and Turanian stock. "As it grew, however, it became more and more strongly affected by the mixture of Aryan blood, first from the Arabian (Semitic) and then from the Iranian sub-races, until when we come to what are commonly called historical times, there is scarcely a trace of the old Turanian left in the faces that are pictured for us in the sculptures and mosaics of Assyria."²

Scientific Statements.

That the Babylonians were made up of Sumerian and Semitic elements has been long familiar to scholars, but as we have seen, it is only recently that the racial origins of the Sumerians have been discovered. A Hittite type and a brachycephalic type, with prominent cheek-bones, oblique eyes and shaven head and face have also been recognised from the inscriptions.³ The latter may be perhaps the

¹ *Man*, Chap. 18.

² *Man*, pp. 235, 236.

³ A. C. Haddon, *Races of Man*, p. 101.

hybrid Turanian-Akkadian stock mentioned by the investigators.

THE HITTITES.

Miss Preston makes the following comparison between the scientific and occult statements about the Hittites.¹

Scientific Statements.

"In 1300 B.C. there existed a Hittite Empire in Mesopotamia. It flourished from about 1500 B.C. to 1200 B.C. The people were a hyper-brachycephalous race with hooked noses. This and their language indicate a mixture of Indo-European with non-Indo-European. In the fourteenth century B.C. they were a very powerful nation and ruled most of the near East. They made treaties with Egypt. A curious thing was that their books read along one line to the right and then back from right to left. A great king, Sibbiluliuma, reigned in the first half of the fourteenth century B.C."²

Occult Statements.

"In 1310 B.C. there lived a king Separer. He ruled over a Hittite empire in Syria and Mesopotamia and was a mighty king who treated with the Pharaoh of Egypt. These Hittites were brachycephalous with aquiline noses and dark hair. They were of a mixed Aryan and Mongolian character. Their inscriptions were in relief and read backwards and forwards in alternate lines."³

Scientific Statements.

Unfortunately, most of the facts were known to science before the publication of the occult observations. The writer is convinced, however, that this is a genuine corroboration. The alternative view would imply that the investigators, in a book purporting to be a record of clairvoyant

¹ *The Earth and its Cycles*, p. 123.

² Quoted from C. J. Gadd, *The Vanished Empire of the Hittites in Our Wonderful World*, p. 1217.

³ *The Lives of Alcione*, p. 667.

investigation, deliberately used scientific statements without acknowledgment. No one who has had the privilege of knowing the distinguished investigators will believe for a moment that they would stoop to such a practice.

In answer to an enquiry, Mr. C. T. Gadd of the British Museum has been good enough to inform the writer that while the name Separer differs from Sibbiluliuma, the spelling of the latter varies according to different authorities. The Egyptians called their king Seplel or Saplul, written only as Spll. This form, according to Mr. Gadd, does not differ much from Separer. If the occult observations of the Hittites were a fabrication, one would expect the names known to science to have been given instead of Separer. It will be noticed it was only by invoking the specialised knowledge of the British Museum authorities, that Separer was found to be a form which does not in reality differ much from the Egyptian form of Sibbiluliuma.

For a considerable time past some scholars have thought that the Hittites had Mongolian characteristics. It has been pointed out that the inscriptions show them wearing pointed boots of a kind worn to this day by Mongolian nomads, and that they also wore pigtails. This was not so conclusive as it would appear as non-Mongolian peoples have worn pigtails. It is not so long ago that pig-tails were worn by British soldiers.

In 1930, however, Professor Langdon announced an important discovery which places the Mongolian relationship of the Hittites on a firm basis. He has found a painted head at Kish which is markedly of a Hittite character and which he is confident cannot be later than 4,000 B.C.¹ According to the text of the Professor's announcement, the skin was coloured reddish-yellow ; the coloured illustration of the reconstructed head indicates a yellow skin. In either case this suggests Mongoloid influences. Dr. Buxton says of the skulls found at Kish, that about one in ten were of the Armenoid (Hittite) type.²

¹ *Illustrated London News*, Feb. 8th, 1930.

² L. H. Dudley Buxton, *J.R.A.I.*, LXI (1930).

Later discoveries by Baron von Oppenheimer¹ show that Hittites were undoubtedly in Mesopotamia in the fourth millenium. This (for modern science) early occurrence of Hittites in Mesopotamia is in full accord with the occult investigators who stated that the great Iranian Empire at one time ruled most of Asia Minor, but that at "this western boundary of their kingdom powerful Hittite confederations disputed their dominion at various points of their history."²

The possibility that the Hittites had a strain of Aryan blood was suggested by Prof. Hrozný's demonstration in 1917 that they spoke an Aryan language.³

THE ALPINE OR FOURTH ARYAN SUB-RACE.

The occult investigators have referred to the fourth sub-race as the "Celtic sub-race." As it is now recognised that the Celtic languages have been spoken by more than one racial type, authorities prefer not to speak of the "Celtic race."

If they refer to any particular people as "Celts," they mean only that they speak a Celtic language, and no special physical characteristics are necessarily implied. Indeed we shall see that the Celts discussed in this section are hybrids of the fourth and fifth Aryan sub-races.

The occult investigators have described the fourth Aryan sub-race as having round heads with brown or black hair and eyes. They were as a rule not tall in stature and they spread into Europe from Asia Minor.⁴

Every student of modern anthropology will at once recognise from this description representatives of what is now known as the Alpine race, and it is proposed to use

¹ *Illustrated London News*, May 16th, 1931.

² *Man*, p. 304.

³ Art. *Hittites*, *Enc. Brit.* (1929).

⁴ *Man*, pp. 314, 316.

this term in future as an alternative to "Fourth Aryan sub-race."

Occult Statements.

The fourth sub-race peopled Europe in waves from Asia Minor. "The Greeks of our ancient history were a mixture, derived from the first wave, mingled with settlers from the second, third and fourth, and with an infusion from the fifth *sub-race* coming down from the north and settling in Greece. These gave the rare and much admired golden hair and blue eyes occasionally found among the Greeks."¹

"About 2,000 years ago the fifth wave intermingled with the fourth, contributed the last of the many elements which go to make up the population of Ireland, for to it belonged the Milesian invaders who poured into that island from Spain. But a far more splendid element of the Irish population had come into it before, that from the sixth wave which left Asia Minor in a totally different direction, pushing north-west until they reached Scandinavia, where they intermingled to some extent with the fifth sub-race, the Teutonic. They thus descended upon Ireland from the north, and are celebrated in its history as the Tuatha-de-Danaan, who are spoken of more as gods than men. The slight mixture of the Teutonic (*i.e.* Nordic) sub-race gave this last race some characteristics both of disposition and of personal appearance, in which they differed from the majority of their sub-race."²

Scientific Statements.

The Irish traditions long known to scholars contain many fascinating, though partly mythical, stories of the Tuatha-de-Danaan and the "Sons of Mil." They agree that the Milesians were preceded by the Tuatha-de-Danaan, but they are useless for dating purposes since they have been worked over by Christian copyists who attempted to fit

¹ *Man*, p. 315.

² *Man*, p. 316. In harmony with anthropologists, occultists describe the Nordic or Fifth sub-race as tall, fair, and dolichocephalic. *Man*, p. 320. See next Section.

everything into the (alleged) chronology of the Septuagint.¹

There is as yet no archæological evidence for the Milesian invasion, but the theory which at present holds the ground may be stated thus : The Stone Age and Bronze Age show a continuous population of Ireland by an aboriginal race, of language unknown but most probably *not* Celtic, possibly not even Indo-European. There may have been occasional settlements of foreigners among them, but not enough to disturb the racial uniformity. The Iron Age was introduced abruptly about 400 B.C.² by a movement of Celtic peoples on the continent.³ Many passages show that the Celtic invaders were fair people speaking a Celtic language,⁴ and they are frequently contrasted with the short, dark aborigines.⁵

The theory is of comparatively recent origin, for it was not until 1923 that much progress was made in the study of the Iron Age in Ireland.⁶

Professor MacAllister has also pointed out certain similarities which suggest that the Irish Celts and the Ancient Greeks were originally derived from the same stock, as occultists state. He says in part :—

“ In Pagan times in Ireland there were periodical assemblies, not of one province or district alone, but of the whole country, which took place at various important religious centres. At these assemblies, besides the sacrifice and other specifically religious rites, laws were promulgated which must necessarily have been binding in all the regions represented in the assembly. These periodical assemblies resembled the Olympic and other assemblies of Ancient Greece. Both were small countries occupied by a number of politically independent states. These states were often

¹ See, for example, P. W. Joyce's *A Short History of Ireland* (1904), p. 123.

² La Tène II, a culture in the Iron Age dated about 400 B.C. See *Enc. Brit.*, Art. *Archæology, Iron Age*.

³ R.A.S. MacAllister, *The Archaeology of Ireland* (1928), p. 133.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

⁶ E. C. R. Armstrong, *Journal of Royal Society of Antiquaries in Ireland*, vol. 53 (Consecutive series), 1923, p. 1 et seq.

actually at war, one with another, yet were inspired by an instinct of pan-Hellenism, pan-Ivernism, based upon a community of language and religion, and fostered by these very assemblies of the people of the whole country. Both countries attained to an unchallengeable supremacy in art,¹ Greece in architecture and sculpture, Ireland in metal work and illumination." But for certain circumstances, "Ireland might have had great works of literature fit to set beside those of Greece. If the 'long-haired Achaens' were really fair-headed invaders from the North as has been maintained by the late Sir William Ridgeway in his studies on the *Early Age of Greece* (1901), these parallels may possibly be more than mere coincidences."²

We have seen that the Irish Celts were "introduced by a movement of Celtic peoples on the continent." What has science to say as to the origin of the continental Celts? Unfortunately this is still controversial. It will be sufficient for our purpose to mention two authorities whose views support the clairvoyant investigators.

Schliz,³ writing in 1915, regards the earliest Celts as a blend of blonde long-heads (Nordics) and dark short-heads (Alpines). They were brachycephalic blondes. (It will be remembered that the Alpines are the fourth sub-race. It will be shown shortly that the Nordics are the fifth sub-race). According to Schliz, the earliest traces of the Celts who came from Gaul are certain graves which date about 400 B.C.⁴

In 1927, Dr. Jules Guiart⁵ put forward a new view as to the origin of the Galates (or Gauls) who dominated Gaul in the early Iron Age, and whose settlements extended to Galatia in Asia Minor.⁶ In his opinion the Galates were tall, blonde and short-headed (brachycephalic) people, just

¹ The Fourth Sub-race was intended to develop its artistic faculties. *Man*, p. 306.

² *Archaeology of Ireland*, p. 27. See also Eoin MacNeil in *Phases of Irish History* (1919), Chap. III.

³ Hoops, *Reallexikon*, under *Rassenfragen*.

⁴ The Flat Graves of La Tène II.

⁵ *Revue Anthropologique* (1927).

⁶ Whence the "foolish Galatians" of St. Paul.

such a blend of Nordics and Alpines as the occult observations and Schliz' theory would lead us to expect, who as early as 1,500 B.C. were still roaming over the steppes of South Russia and eventually passed westward (? *via* Scandinavia), settling for a time near the North Sea Coast, west of the Elbe, whence they proceeded to occupy most of the northern half of France in the Hallstatt period, which lasted from 1,000 B.C. to 500 B.C. It seems possible, though not actually proven, that the Irish Celts were derived from these people.

While other anthropologists have also come to regard the fair "Celts" as a cross between Nordics and Alpines, a certain scepticism is now apparent as to the validity of this and similar conclusions attained in the past. It is argued for instance, that because a few skulls found in ancient graves have a resemblance to modern Nordics, it does not follow that the original owners of the skulls had the fair hair and blue eyes of the Nordic of to-day, though they may have had.

In all probability there are to-day no pure races in the sense of stocks that always breed true, and it is unlikely that there have been such for at least 5,000 years.¹ The melting pot process has been going on for so long that we cannot be sure that these Celts were a simple cross between dark round-heads and fair long-heads. Nevertheless even with these reservations there is good recent support for the occult observations. There is evidence for a cultural link, if not a racial one, between the Irish Celts and the ancient Greeks. The occult evidence states that the Celts entered Ireland more than 2,000 years ago²; the scientific view is that they came in about 2,300 years ago.

¹ V. Gordon Childe, *Antiquity* (1933).

² In the section on Ireland in *The Inner Life*, C. W. Leadbeater states that the Tuatha-de-Danaan entered Ireland "ages" before the Milesians. Unfortunately, this vague word does not enable us to arrive at a definite date.

THE NORDIC OR FIFTH ARYAN SUB-RACE.

The occult investigators describe this sub-race as tall and long-headed, with fair hair and blue eyes.¹ They adopted the name of "Teutonic" for this sub-race, but nowadays this type is called Nordic as it occurs most consistently among the Scandinavians.

Occult Statements.

The fifth sub-race originated on the northern shores of the Gobi Sea. It left Central Asia in 20,000 B.C. and, passing through Persia, settled in Daghestan, along the shores of the Caspian. It slowly grew for thousands of years, occupying the Terek and Kuban districts and developing several types.

About 8,500 B.C. the people migrated in a great army to what is now Cracow in Poland, and from there various migrations to other parts of Europe took place, as described in *Man*.

Scientific Statements.

The question of Nordic origins and migrations is still controversial, and there is little that can be related to the above account. A remarkable culture associated with Nordic skulls² has been found in Kuban. Though of considerable antiquity it does not appear to be of the high antiquity required by occult researches. A more striking fact is the recent discovery of certain burials in the *northern* part of the Gobi. The graves are marked above ground by rectangular or circular cromlechs, reminiscent of the Nordic menhirs of Western Europe. Unfortunately, no bones were discovered in those excavated.³

The earliest occurrence of the Nordic type known to science are the skulls of a man and a woman found at Obercassel, near Bonn, in 1914. These were associated with stone implements of the Magdalenian culture and must have had an antiquity, as Sir Arthur Keith remarks, as high as 12,000 B.C.⁴

¹ See *Man*, Chap. 20.

² It is uncertain if these people were fair.

³ Sven Hedin, *Riddles of the Gobi Desert* (1933), p. 290.

⁴ *The Antiquity of Man*, p. 106, et seq.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RESULTS.

OCCULT STATEMENTS. (Pre-War.)	SCIENTIFIC STATEMENTS. (Post-War.)
<p>Atlantis. Believed contemporary with man.</p> <p>Atlantean migrations to both Old and New World of certain types of people, <i>i.e.</i> Cro-Magnon, and Egyptian (Toltec).</p> <p>"Modern" man several million years old.</p> <p>Prehistoric Gobi "Sea."</p> <p>Central Asian (Gobi) origin of Aryans.</p> <p>Arab civilisation in East and South Africa characterised by terracing, 40,000—c. 2,000 B.C.</p> <p>Great Iranian and Mesopotamian civilisation of Iranian peoples with Arab admixture. Great traders and merchants. Fought in phalanxes. Mighty architecture. Began 30,000 B.C., ended 2,200 B.C. Extensive irrigation works in Iran.</p> <p>Irish Celts mixture of Nordic and an offshoot of Ancient Greeks of Alpine stock. Entered Ireland before 2,000 B.C.</p>	<p>Atlantis generally believed to have existed, but before man. A few authorities now believe it to have persisted until the human period. Similar types, <i>i.e.</i> Cro-Magnon, Egyptian and Negroid on both sides of Atlantic. Evidence for Atlantean civilisation accumulating.</p> <p>"Modern" man known to exist in Middle Pleistocene, 200,000 to 500,000 years ago. Probably more ancient still.</p> <p>Prehistoric Gobi-Lake.</p> <p>Central Asian origin of Aryan race, once discredited, now being reconsidered. Evidence for ancient civilisation in the Gobi.</p> <p>Considerable evidence for ancient civilisation in East and South Africa characterised by terracing and possibly of Arab origin.</p> <p>Great Mesopotamian civilisation, with considerable evidence that it extended across Iran, of Iranian peoples with Arab admixture. Great traders and merchants. Fought in phalanxes. Mighty architecture. Many prehistoric dams in eastern Iran. Unknown beginnings, ended about 2,000 B.C.</p> <p>Irish Celts possibly a mixture of Alpines and Nordics. Entered Ireland 2,300 B.C. Possible connection with Ancient Greeks.</p>

CONCLUSIONS.

It will already have been perceived that some of the foregoing corroborations are incomplete.

Though there is evidence of Atlantis as a centre of human distribution, the full proof has yet to be given. Indeed it is doubtful if full proof will be obtainable until excavations of the Atlantic ocean bed can be made by some sort of dredger or super boring machine. For similar reasons geology is not yet able to criticise every detail of the Scott-Elliot maps. It is probable therefore that full proof (or disproof) of these aspects of the occult investigations will be delayed for some considerable time, though a good many facts can be cited in support.

In regard to the investigations dealing with comparatively recent times, the position is more satisfactory. Though not complete in every detail, facts are rapidly accumulating in support.

The most complete corroborations in this series appear to be those relating to the Tarim Lake and Sumerian civilisation. In fairness, the most hardened sceptic must pause before ascribing these corroborations to fantasy or coincidence.

The Story of Atlantis was written less than thirty years ago ; *Man*, a little more than twenty. The writer has little doubt that the progress of science will bring forth further proofs in the next twenty or thirty years. Even now Norin may be tracing the remainder of the Tarim Lake !

Clairvoyance is a fact. As Richet has pointed out, it has far better attestation than the majority of alleged historical facts ; it has been demonstrated many times experimentally. Now it begins to appear that clairvoyance has possibilities as a means for research. It is true that very few have developed their powers sufficiently to be used for this purpose, but the investigators themselves assure us that it can be done though at the cost of a great deal of hard work. Much the same condition applies to scientific study and research. In theory, anyone can find out for

himself the precise means by which astronomers calculate the Moon's orbit. In practice only a very few have the ability, time, and inclination to undergo the necessary training in mathematical astronomy.

No doubt, as clairvoyant research is justified of her children, an increasing number of suitable students will be prepared to undergo the arduous discipline required. Obviously, an indispensable qualification is a high order of altruism if the development of extended powers of clairvoyance is to prove a blessing and not a curse to the community.

It is useless to speculate on what the widespread recognition of clairvoyant research would mean to humanity, but it may not be out of place to consider briefly some philosophical implications of the presence of such powers in man.

If the recent utterances of Sir James Jeans may be taken as an indication, some scientists are being forced by the logic of their discoveries to consider the world process, in some sense, as a Mind at work. Such a view has had the support of a distinguished line of Western philosophers from Plato to the modern Idealists. It forms the basis of much of Indian philosophy and is one of the principal teachings of modern Theosophy. On this view the Universe is at once an expression and an incarnation of the Universal Mind, the Logos of the Greeks, while man is seen to be not only of the same substance as the universe in the physical sense, but also in the metaphysical sense.

The great significance of the extraordinary achievements of modern science is apt to be overlooked because they have become so familiar as to appear almost commonplace. Physically, man is a minute portion of an insignificant sphere of matter, yet this organised atom we call man can weigh and analyse the stars and plumb the immensities of space. Surely the consciousness of man must be of the same essence as that from which the universe has sprung.

Man can know the universe because it is one aspect of the greater Self of which he forms a part. Clairvoyance is but another indication of this great truth.

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MAP SHOWING THE MIGRATIONS OF THE FIFTH OR ARYAN ROOTRACE.



The Nucleus for the Aryan Race was selected from the Fifth Atlantean Sub-race (the Semitic), living in the north of the now submerged island of Ruta. About 79797 B.C. 9,000 men, women and children were shipped off through the Sahara Sea to Arabia, where they colonised, and from among them a further Nucleus of 700 was led, about 75025 B.C., to the shores of the Gobi Sea, the real birthplace of the Aryan Race. In course of time a mighty empire developed from this second Nucleus, having its capital in the City of the Bridge. The various sub-races evolved in valleys adjoining the Gobi Sea and from this centre they migrated to various parts of the world from 40000 B.C. onwards.

The First Sub-race, which is really the Rootstock, from which the other sub-races sprung, remained in its home near the Gobi Sea till the second, third, fourth and fifth sub-races had developed and left for their respective destinations, when it migrated to India in a series of expeditions from about 18800 B.C. onwards and took possession of that land, then inhabited by Lemurians and Atlanteans. The Central Asian Kingdom was drained of its inhabitants by about 9700 B.C. The Catastrophe of 9564 B.C. shattered the City of the Bridge, the capital of the Central Asian Empire, and the Gobi Sea became dry land.

The Second Sub-race, the Arabian, was sent out about 40000 B.C. and established the great Arabian Empire, extending its dominions over the whole of Africa (except Egypt), Mesopotamia and almost the whole of Persia.

The Third Sub-race, the Iranian, left Gobi about 30000 B.C. and founded the great Persian Empire which in course of time dominated the whole of Western Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Pamirs and from the Persian Gulf to the Sea of Aral, and with certain changes lasted till about 2200 B.C.

The Fourth Sub-race, the Keltic, went forth about 20000 B.C. to win for themselves a home among the mountains of the Caucasus. They became masters of the whole of Georgia, Mingrelia, Armenia, Kurdistan and Phrygia. About 10000 B.C. they resumed their westward march, the ancient Greeks, the Albanians, Italians and Kelts forming various subdivisions which conquered a large part of Europe.

The Fifth Sub-race, the Teutonic, left their home on the northern side of the Gobi Sea about 20000 B.C.

and settled in Daghestan where it grew for thousands of years. About 8500 B.C. they moved northwards to where Cracow now is. From this secondary centre the final radiations took place, the various subdivisions being: the Slavonic, (Modern Russians, Croats, Servians, Bosnians), the Lettish, (Lettish, Lithuanians, Prussians), the Germanic. (Teutons, Goths, Scandinavians) The fifth sub-race spread over Australia, North America and South Africa and established its supremacy over India.